

B.A. SEMESTER IV HISTORY PAPER II

HISTORY OF EUROPE 1848-1918

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TIMELINE OF WORLD WAR I 1914-1918	
PART II	
<i>EASTERN FRONT</i>	
<i>When the war began on the Eastern Front Russians scored a striking victory against Austrian Front in Galicia, in East Prussia.</i>	
August 1914.	Russians defeated by Germans.
August 26-29, 1914	Battle of Tannenberg. Russians lost the advantage of victory over East Prussia.
September 1914	The Battle of Masurian Lakes at Galicia & the battle of Marne took place simultaneously Austrian forest at Dunajetz River.
Eastern front 800 miles.	East Prussia---Western Russian Poland--- Galicia----- Carpathian Mountains.
May 1915	Falkenhayn's offensive against Russia, Russian front in Galicia started crumbling. (Result- Rumania decided to side with the Western powers, Italy went to the side of allies- a blow to Falkenhayn. Russian side- short supply of munitions, so they kept retreating.

By September 1915	All Poland together with Lithuania was in the military possession of the Central Powers.
September 1915	Bulgaria joined the Central powers.
October 1915	Bulgaria attacked Serbia from the east, Austro-German army under Marshal August von Mackenson on the North. Small allied force landed at Salonika (Greek territory) was insufficient. Result – King Constantine of Greece joined Central powers. Serbia, Montenegro, Albania overrun by Austro-German forces. Serbian royal family became refugee.
February & March 1915.	Franco – British fleet attack on Dardanelles, failed
December 1915.	Anzacs (Australian and New Zealand Armed Corps) & French soldiers failed Dardanelles, Expedition withdrawn. Russian advance though Caucasus checked by Turks. Anglo-Indian expeditionary force landed in Mesopotamia. Bulgarians had forced the Allied in a defensive position at Salonika.
By the end of 1915.	British & French. Were amply supplied with munitions, Russia better armed than before.

	<p>Gen Aleksei Brusilov (Russia) attacked the Austrian Front, Russia reoccupied eastern Galicia.</p> <p>German conquest of Rumania. (Declaration of war by Rumania broke William II).</p>
August 1916	<p>William – II for replaced Falkenhayn & summon Hindenburg as Commander-in-Chief) and Ludendorff as quarter master general, virtual dictator</p> <p>Battle of Somme in progress. Hindenburg and Ludendorff visited the Western Front; appalled by the conditions; duo concluded that allied military resources were superior and the German soldiers will not be able to hold the defensive position endlessly, thus, the only hope for Germany was unrestricted submarine warfare.</p>
July, 1917	<p>Alexander Kerensky launched offensive against Austrians and Germans. Russian troops mutinied. Austria recovered Galicia; Germans captured Riga and marched into Estonia.</p>
November, 1917	<p>Russian Revolution.</p>
March, 1918	<p>Treaty of Brest Litovsk between Russia on one side and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Ottoman empire on the other.</p> <p>Treaty of Bucharest between Rumania</p>

	<p>and the Central Empires.</p> <p>Result: Defeatism in Germany ended. The Germans forgot the slogan “No annexations and no indemnities”, the new chant was “victory and conquest first, peace afterwards”.</p>
September, 1918	<p>Joint Allied attack under the command of (French) General Franchet d’esperey (from Salonica) in to the Balkan Peninsula within two weeks the Allied forces had taken over Macedonia and Serbia.</p>
September 30, 1918	<p>Bulgaria surrendered.</p>

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

October 1914.	<p>Britain freed Cyprus and Egypt from nominal vassalage to the Ottoman Empire(1) Cyprus was declared a British colony, and,</p> <p>(2) Egypt became a British Protectorate.</p> <p>Anglo Egyptian army repulsed Turkish attack against the Suez Canal; Anglo Indian army landed at the head of the Persian Gulf undertook the conquest of Mesopotamia.</p>
April 1915.	<p>Anglo-Indian troops surrendered at Kut-al-Amara to the Turks.</p> <p>Peninsula of Sinai between Egypt and</p>

	<p>Palestine- captured by Anglo- Egyptian army with the help of forces from Australia and New Zealand.</p> <p>Kut-al-Amara retaken by an Anglo-Indian army.</p>
March 1916	Baghdad was captured.
End 1916.	Major part of Mesopotamia in British lands.
	Colonel Lawrence, "Lawrence of Arabia", ingratiated himself with Arab ruler of Mecca, Hussein and his son Faisal.
June 1916	Hussein proclaimed independence of Hejaz
March, 1917.	Turks defeated by British in Mesopotamia, captured Baghdad.
June 1917.	Pro-German king of Greece Constantine obliged to abdicate; pro-ally Venizelos was installed as Greek Premier, under the nominal rule of Constantine's son Alexander.
July, 1917	A resolution by the centrists and socialists in the Reichstag requesting the German govt. to make a peace on the basis of no annexations, no indemnities.
July 1917.	On the Greek island of Corfu the representatives of the Austro-Hungarian

	Yugoslavs (Croats, Slovenes, Serbs, signed with Nicholas Passic, the premier of Serbia, a formal declaration of their joint purpose to create at the close of the war a unified democratic state with King Peter of Serbia as their common sovereign.(first declaration of future Yugoslavia)
August 1, 1917.	Pope Benedict XV put Peace proposals, rejected by both sides.
March 1917	British inflicted a humiliating defeat on the Turks in Mesopotamia captured the city of Baghdad.
October 1917	British army defeated the Turks in the Sinai peninsula, marched to Palestine. General Edmund Allenby with the help of Arab forces of Feisal and Captain Lawrence marched to Palestine. Turks were organized under German General von Falkenhayn.
November 1917	Jaffa fell to the British.
December 1917	British victory over Palestine. British victory over east of the Jordan. Advanced to Syria
October 1918	Captured Damascus.
End October 1918	Captured Aleppo.
October 1918	Ottoman Empire surrendered.

Miscellaneous	
1914	St.Petersburg renamed Petrograd as St.Petersburg sounded too German
April 1915.	Treaty of London (Italy & Allies) By end 1915 French & English were amply supplied with munitions.
Year 1916	War of Attrition
January 1916.	Universal conscription in British.
April 1916	Irish revolt at Dublin in the Easter week, majority of Ireland remained quiet, England suppressed the revolt .
31 May 1916 - 1 June 1916	Battle of Jutland (British term) Battle of Skagerrak (German term)
5 June 1916	The cruiser HMS Hampshire on which Lord Kitchener, the British War Minister was travelling to Russia for a conference with Tsar Nicholas II was sunk by a mine planted by the German submarine on 5 June 1916
August 1916	The appointment of Ludendorff and Hindenburg was equivalent to a political revolution in Germany. As early as 1913, Kaiser William II was not on good terms with Ludendorff.
November 1916.	Death of Austrian-Hungary Emperor Francis Joseph, succeeded by his

	grand nephew Charles I
December 1916	David Lloyd George became P.M. of Britain.
January 1917 to May 1917	Negotiations for cessation of hostilities proposed by Charles I, new emperor of Austria-Hungary failed as the German and Italian attitude was stubborn.
March 1917	Minor Russian Revolution. A provisional government under the chairmanship of Prince George Lvov, was set up.
March 1917	President Woodrow Wilson had called World War I – “a war to make the world safe for democracy”. (after minor Russian Revolution in March 1917).
April 1917	Panama and Cuba declared war on Germany.
May 1917	Prince Lvov resigned succeeded by Alexander Kerensky.
July 1917	Siam declared war on Germany.
August 1917	Liberia & China declared war on Germany
Summer of 1917	Defeatism in France, Italy and Russia.
November, 1917	Vittorio Emanuele Orlando, premier and practical dictator of Italy.
November 1917	Georges Clemenceau became the head of government in France.

November 1917	Supreme Allied War Council was created to co-ordinate the military efforts of France, Great Britain, Italy and United States.
January, 1918	"Fourteen Points" announced.
March 1918	Marshal Ferdinand Foch entrusted the military operations in France. French army under Marshal Petain and British army under Sir Douglas Haig were subordinated to Foch.

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES DURING WORLD WAR I

AUSTRIA

Emperor Francis Joseph Austrian Emperor (1867-21, Nov. 1916)

Franz Ferdinand Heir Apparent /Successor to Francis Joseph
assassinated 28 June, 1914.

Charles I Last Emperor of Austria & last King of Hungary (November 1916-April 1919)

Count Leopold Berchtold Austrian Foreign Minister (1912-13 Jan.1915)

Franz Conrad von Hotzendorf, Chief of the General Staff, Austro-Hungarian Army and Navy (1906-1917)

BRITISH

Herbert Henry Asquith, Prime Minister, 1908-1916

David Lloyd George, Prime Minister, 1916-1922

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty (1911-1915)

Sir Ian Hamilton, commanded Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the Gallipoli Campaign.

General Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa.

General Jan Smuts, led the army of British South Africa against Germany, later commanded the British Army in East Africa.

General Douglas Haig, Field Marshal, commanded British Expeditionary Force (BEE) on the Western Front, from late 1915 until the end of the War.

Edmund Allenby led Empire's Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEE) during the Sinai and Palestine Campaign against the Ottoman Empire in the conquest of Palestine.

Thomas Edward Lawrence, "Lawrence of Arabia", writer, archaeologist, army officer and diplomat, renowned for his role in the Arab Revolt and the Sinai and Palestine Campaign against the Ottoman Empire during World War I.

Lord Herbert Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, 5 August 1914-5 June 1916.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Thomas Garrigue Masaryk, Czechoslovakian politician, statesman and philosopher, gained independence for a Czechoslovak Republic.

FRENCH

Raymond Poincare - French President 1913-1920

Georges Clemenceau Prime Minister Nov.1917 (incharge of Ministry of War)

Joseph Joffre , French Commander in Chief,1914-1916

Gen. Robert Nivelle French Commander-in- Chief, 1916-1917

General Petain French Commander-in- Chief, 1917-1918

General Ferdinand Foch, Allied Commander-in- Chief, March 1918

Louis Franchet d'esperey Commander in Allied Army in Salonika

General Maurice Sarrail French General: First Battle of Marne, Verdun and Commander of Allied Army in Salonika

GERMAN

Kaiser William II 1888-1918, last German Emperor.

Name	Position	Time Period
Theodore von Bethmann Hollweg	Chancellor	14 July 1909 to 13 July 1917
Georg Michaelis	Chancellor	14 July 1917 to 1 Nov. 1917
Georg von Hertling	Chancellor	1 Nov. 1917 to 30 Sept 1918
Prince Max von Baden	Chancellor	3 October 1918 to 9 Nov 1918
Friedrich Ebert	Head of the Government	Nov. 1918 to Feb 1919

General Helmuth von Moltke- Chief of the German staff

Erich von Falkenhayn -Chief of the German staff after von Moltke

General Paul von Hindenburg, had retired in 1911, recalled at the outbreak of World War I, came to be idealized in Germany following resounding victory against Russia in the Battle of Tannenberg and was promoted as Field Marshal, became Chief of the General Staff in August 1916, remained in that position for the rest of the War, defacto dictator of Germany along with Erich Ludendorff.

General Erich Ludendorff, Deputy Chief of the German Second Army (when World War I began),Victor at Liege, Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes, August 1916 Quarter Master general.

Alexander von Kluck commanded German First Army that attacked Belgium and France, retired October 1916.

Karl von Bulow, part of the German Force that invaded Belgium, Liege, advanced to France, checked at the First Battle of Marne, suffered heart attack March 1915, retired 1916.

Hans von Seeckt, was a military officer who served as Chief of Staff to August von Mackensen, was instrumental in planning many victories on the Eastern Front.

Marshal Liman von Sanders, a German general who served as an adviser and military to Turkey during World War I; commanded Sinai and Palestine Campaign in 1918.

Admiral Reinhard Scheer, Imperial German Navy, led the German Fleet at the Battle of Jutland, 31 May 1916-1 June 1916

Gen von Lettow- Vorbeck, General in the German Army, Governor and Commander of German East Africa, also called Lion of Africa.

Maximilian von Prittwitz, German General, assigned to defend East Prussia from an expected attack, however, in the face of Russian onslaught, he ordered a retreat, and his decision was disliked at Berlin, so he was replaced by Paul von Hindenburg on 23 August 1914, retired to Berlin and died of heart attack three years later.

Colonel Max Hoffmann, Deputy Chief of Staff of the 8th Army, promoted Chief of Staff, was instrumental along with Hindenberg and Ludendorff for the Russian defeat at Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes, held the

Eastern Front for Germany and negotiated the Treaty of Brest Litovsk (March 1918) with Russia.

August von Mackensen, Commander, Eastern Front, stationed in East Prussia at the outbreak of World War I, first under Prittwitz and later under Hindenburg. He took part in the battles of Gumbinnen (Germany was defeated in this battle) Tannenberg and the First Battle of the Masurian Lakes driving Russians out of East Prussia. His army group was pivotal in defeating Russia in Gorlice-Tarnow Offensive, gaining Eastern Galicia and forcing Russia to pull out of Poland. He led the successful campaign against Romania (August 1916-Dec.1916) and was made military governor of Romania. However the German army under Mackensen suffered a defeat at the Battle of Marasesti (August 6, 1917-Sept.3, 1917) at the hands of the Romanians, keeping north-east Romania free from the control of the Central Empires.

GREECE

King Constantine, 1913-1917

Alexander, (son of Constantine) June 1917-October 1920

Eleftherios Venizelos, (Premier) 1917-1920

HUNGARY

Count Stephen Tisza, Hungarian Premier 1913-1917

ITALY

Antonio Salandra, Prime Minister March 1914 – June 1916

Paolo Boselli Prime Minister June 1916-Oct. 1917

Vittorio Emanuele Orlando Prime Minister Oct 1917-June 1919

Luigi Codorna, Chief of the General Staff, July 1914-Nov. 1917

Armando Diaz, successor to Codorna

Pope Benedict XV, Sept. 1914-Jan. 1922

MECCA

King Hussein bin Ali, Sharif of Mecca, in 1916, proclaimed the Arab Revolt against the Ottoman Empire, as the British promised him support for Arab independence. He was recognized as the King of Hejaz by the Allies.

Faisal I, son of King Hussein, on October 23, 1916, at Hamra in Wadi Safra, Faisal met Captain T.E. Lawrence, agreed to co-operate with the Allied forces. In 1916-1918, Faisal headed the Northern Army of rebellion against the Ottoman Empire.

RUSSIA

Tsar Nicholas II, last Tsar of the Romanov Dynasty, ruled 1894-15 March 1917, Commander –in –Chief of the Russian Army in 1915, assassinated 17 July 1917.

Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander –in-Chief of the Russian Imperial Army. After Gorlice-Tarnow Offensive 1915,(May2-June 22, Russian Army suffered a humiliating defeat and forced to retreat) he was replaced as Commander –in-Chief of the Russian Army and made the Commander –in-Chief of the Caucasus Region, where he was successful.

Prince George Lvov, Russian statesman and the first post imperial Prime minister of Russia from 15 March 1917 to 21 July 1917.

Alexander Fyodorovich Kerensky, After February Revolution of 1917, he became Minister of Justice, then Minister of War in the Russian Provisional Army. After July 1917, he was Minister Chairman of the Government. He was also the Vice-Chairman of the powerful Petrograd soviet. On November7, 1917, his government was overthrown in the October Revolution.

Sergey Sazonov, Russian Foreign Minister, Nov.1910-July 1916.

General Brusilov, played a brilliant part in the Russian Campaign in Galicia. In June 1916 given command of southwest sector of the Eastern Front; commenced the famous Brusilov Offensive, by August 1916 the Russian forces had overrun all of Bukovina and part of eastern Galicia. Mainly because of this offensive, Germany was forced to divert her troops that might have sufficed to secure a final victory against the French in Verdun, Austria too abandoned her assault of the Northern Italy and Romania joined the Allies. Apart from this, the Brusilov Offensive had no immediate result. Later, the tactics of Brusilov were copied by the Germans in 1918.

General Paul von Rennenkampf, scored early victory against Germany on the Eastern Front at Gumbinnen in late August 1914, however following Russian defeats at Tannenberg, the Masurian Lakes and Lodz, he was relieved of his duties.

SERBIA

King Peter I, 1903-1918 as last King of Serbia; 1918-1921 as the First King of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

Nicholas Passic, Prime Minister of Serbia 1912-1918.

Gavrilo Princep (Austrian Serb) Assassin of Franz Ferdinand

U.S.A.

Woodrow Wilson 28th President of USA, March 1913-March 1921

Colonel House, Edward Mandell House, friend of Woodrow Wilson

John Joseph Pershing, Commander of American Expeditionary Forces on the Western Front.